

(s) *Value*. “Value” means the value of a good or material for purposes of calculating customs duties or for purposes of applying this subpart.

[CBP Dec. 05-07, 70 FR 10873, Mar. 7, 2005, as amended by CBP Dec. 06-39, 71 FR 76133, Dec. 20, 2006]

§ 10.451 Originating goods.

A good imported into the customs territory of the United States will be considered an originating good under the US-CFTA only if:

(a) The good is wholly obtained or produced entirely in the territory of Chile or of the United States, or both; or

(b) The good is produced entirely in the territory of Chile or of the United States, or both, satisfies all other applicable requirements of this subpart, and

(1) Each of the non-originating materials used in the production of the good undergoes an applicable change in tariff classification specified in General Note 26(n), HTSUS, and

(2) The good otherwise satisfies any applicable regional value content or other requirements specified in General Note 26(n), HTSUS; or

(c) The good is produced entirely in the territory of Chile or the United States, or both, exclusively from originating materials.

§ 10.452 Exclusions.

A good will not be considered to be an originating good and a material will not be considered to be an originating material by virtue of having undergone:

(a) Simple combining or packaging operations; or

(b) Mere dilution with water or with another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the good or material.

§ 10.453 Treatment of textile and apparel sets.

Notwithstanding the specific rules specified in General Note 26(n), HTSUS, textile and apparel goods classifiable as goods put up in sets for retail sale as provided for in General Rule of Interpretation 3, HTSUS, will not be regarded as originating goods unless each of the goods in the set is an originating

good or the non-originating goods in the set do not exceed 10 percent of the adjusted value of the set.

§ 10.454 Regional value content.

Where General Note 26, subdivision (n), HTSUS, sets forth a rule that specifies a regional value content test for a good, the regional value content of such good may be calculated, at the choice of the person claiming the tariff treatment authorized by this note for such good, on the basis of the build-down method or the build-up method described in this section, unless otherwise specified in the note.

(a) *Build-down method*. For the build-down method, the regional value content must be calculated on the basis of the formula $RVC = ((AV - VNM) / AV) \times 100$, where RVC is the regional value content, expressed as a percentage; AV is the adjusted value; and VNM is the value of non-originating materials used by the producer in the production of the good; or

(b) *Build-up method*. For the build-up method, the regional value content must be calculated on the basis of the formula $RVC = (VOM / AV) \times 100$, where RVC is the regional value content, expressed as a percentage; AV is the adjusted value; and VOM is the value of originating materials used by the producer in the production of the good.

§ 10.455 Value of materials.

(a) *Calculating the regional value content*. For purposes of calculating the regional value content of a good under General Note 26(n), HTSUS, and for purposes of applying the *de minimis* (see § 10.459) provisions of subdivision (e) of the note, the value of a material is:

(1) In the case of a material imported by the producer of the good, the adjusted value of the material with respect to that importation;

(2) In the case of a material acquired in the territory where the good is produced, except for a material to which paragraph (a)(3) of this section applies, the producer's price actually paid or payable for the material;

(3) In the case of a material provided to the producer without charge, or at a price reflecting a discount or similar reduction, the sum of—